PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

THE publication of the works of the Emperor Maximilian has obtained immense success in Austria and in South Germany. The first edition of the four volumes has already disappeared from the shelves of the booksellers.

THE METHODIST CENTENARY FUND.—It is officially announced, through the *Christian Advocate*, that the centenary contributions of the Methodist Episcopal church, so far reported, exceed four million dollars, and it is estimated that when the Western Conferences are heard from the aggregate will probably reach six and a half millions of dollars.

THE Paris *Nationale* is informed that a pamphlet will be shortly published under the auspices of the French Government, which will justify the undertaking of the Mexican expedition and counteract the effect produced by the speeches of the Opposition. It will require no little ability for the author of the pamphlet to confute the argument of MM. Thiers and Jules Favre.

A NEW YORK correspondent says: During a recent interview with Mr. Bonner he informed us that of the first issue of Beecher's story 352,000 copies were printed, and that 20,000 more were subsequently added. Norwood thus outstrips Uncle Tom's Cabin, hitherto considered the most popular story in the world, of which in the course of twenty years 300,000 copies have been issued.

A PHILADELPHIA paper, remarking upon the immigration of grown men and women to the United States, estimates that every immigrant is worth to the country procuring his services at least one thousand dollars. Setting down, then, the number of arrivals from the old countries to new homes here, for the present year at 300,000, and the value of these at $1,000 each, and we have an aggregate addition to the wealth and resources of the country from this source alone of *three hundred millions of dollars.*

A PEDESTRIAN party has just returned to Brown University, which left Providence, July 6th. They have traveled 982 miles, of which 600 miles have been accomplished on foot, the rest by water. They averaged on days of travel 20 miles per day. Great curiosity as to what they were was manifested along the line of their march. They were taken at various times for gypsies, returning soldiers, a family moving, Fenians, peddlers, men engaged in setting up a new telegraph line, factory operatives, workers on the railroad, horse riders at Saratoga, sailors, base ball players, firemen, more than once a band of ruffians, and last, as they really were, a party of students upon a pleasure excursion.

SAYS a New York letter: A startling piece of intelligence is made public this afternoon, through well informed sources at Washington, in regard to the Spanish revolution. General Prim's programme includes the seizure of Cuba, with a view of transferring it to the United States, for a consideration, the same to be applied, by agreement already made, to the English holders of Spanish bonds, a proceeding which will effectually tie the hands of John Bull. Prim's plans in Cuba are said to meet with the most cordial approval of the revolutionary party there, and as we are now in daily telegraphic communication with the gem of the Antilles, we may speedily look for news of a vigorous following up of the recent revolutionary demonstration at Mantanzas. Prim's affairs in this country, it is also said, are in very competent hands, and are not to be thwarted or spoiled by hitches in cabinet arrangements. If Prim succeeds, and Uncle Sam really refuses to buy the Island, then, we are told, the richest jewel in the Spanish crown will be turned over to Great Britain to satisfy the claims of her bondholders, at the same time securing a powerful European ally.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Dauphin county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Daniel Daugherty, George Riley. Prothonotary, Daniel Shaffer. Register, Adam Medler. Treasurer, William K. Verbeke. Commissioner, Daniel Bitterman. Director, Abraham Seplington. Coroner, Charles B. Jack. Auditor, George Runyan. Jury Commissioner, H. S. Wilson.

Hon. G. A. Grow made a speech at Montrose a few days since, opening the political campaign in that quarter of the State. He will address the citizens of Warren on the 5th of September.

The Republicans of Fulton county have made the following nominations: For Assembly, John T. Richards, Fulton county; John Weller, Somerset county. County Commissioner, John Kittle. Jury Commissioner, Nicholas Ott. Auditor, Philip Newman.

The Union Republican Committee of Armstrong county have issued a call for an election on the 14th of September next, to fill the vacancy on the ticket, caused by the death of John McClelland, candidate for County Treasurer.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas and staff were at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, yesterday.

James Duncan, commissary to the rebel Wirz, at Andersonville, escaped from Fort Pulaski last week. He was sentenced for fifteen years. He has gone to France.

Registration in Georgia has been completed, and contrary to expectations, the blacks are some two thousand in the majority. It was expected the whites would have a majority of thirty thousand.

A series of gigantic whisky frauds on the revenue have recently been discovered, which is said to implicate merchants of high standing in New York and Boston. Names not given.

Robert Sweeney, whipped James Flyfish, at Gloucester, New Jersey, on Tuesday, in a prize fight for one hundred dollars a side. Another prize fight took place near Philadelphia ye terday, between two down-town bruisers, the particulars of which have not yet arrived.

Bridget Dougan, who is to be hung for the murder of Mrs. Cornell, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, next Friday, confessed her crime, and says she alone did the murder.

G. W. Winnemore, who is to be hung in Philadelphia to-day for the murder of Mrs. Magilton, says he is perfectly ready to die. His confession will not be published until after his death.

A New York dispatch says: General Sickles is expected here very shortly. His daughter has arrived to place his house in order for her papa's reception.

STATE ITEMS.

The society of the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers will meet at New Castle on the 16th of September, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

An immense iron and steel furnace upon the Bessamer principle, is to be established near Bellefonte, requiring for its construction and management a capital of one million of dollars. Ex-Governor Curtin, it is understood, will be the leading spirit in the enterprise. He is now in Europe, and is expected to return early in September.

The potato crop of the farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania is being rapidly and severely injured by the rot. Thousands of bushels are being daily destroyed by its rapid ravages.

Mr. James Foreman, postmaster at Corry, died on Wednesday night the 21st.

At a recent Sheriff's sale of a piece of land in Union township, Erie county, the auctioneer for a long time, received but one bid, $10. Just as the auctioneer, after giving "fair warning," and counting off the "one," "two," was about to knock it off, somebody bid $200, and the bidding immediately ran up to $1,900.

The Greensburg *Herald* says: A friend has left with us several specimens of iron ore, taken from a bluff on the waters of Jacob's Creek, four miles east of Mount Pleasant. This ore has very much the appearance, in color and texture, of the celebrated Missouri Iron Mountain ore, and seems to be quite as rich. We are informed that it is deposited in a large mass of as yet unknown quantity. These specimens were blasted from the iron rock exposed. There is but little doubt that a valuable and rich deposit exists in that vicinity, being near the foot of or in the spurs of Chestnut Ridge. We hope to hear of further and more thorough examination being made. Both coal and limestone exists in close proximity.

The barrel factory of David F. Sample, corner of North Main and North streets, Meadville, was discovered on fire on Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock. In a very few minutes it was entirely enveloped in flames, and from the nature of the materials about the shop, including several piles of staves in the rear, it became intensely hot. There were a number of new barrels rolled out and saved, and some machinery from a shop in the rear was also got out. There were three buildings occupied by Mr. Sample, which were entirely consumed, together with a steam engine and considerable costly machinery. Loss $2,500; no insurance.

A fire broke out at Connaautville, Pa., yesterday morning, about one o'clock, on the corner of Maine and Center streets, destroying fifteen buildings directly in the business center of the town.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1867. NO. 302.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Grant Again Objects to General Hancock's Transfer.

He also Suggests that Military Commanders are Subject to His Orders.

The President Insists on His Order Being Executed.

Gen. Grant Will Issue the Order To-day.

The Removal of Gen. Sickles Unnecessary.

Movement in Behalf of Santa Anna.

Secretary Seward has an Interview with Mr. Johnson.

Internal Revenue Receipts $500,000 Per Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1867.

Another Protest from Grant.

Gen. Grant has written the President another important letter relative to the order superceding Sheridan and appointing Gen. Hancock in his place. In this letter Gen. Grant states that the transfer of Gen. Hancock from the Plains, where he is rendering most valuable services to the Government in suppressing the Indian troubles, to the Fifth Military District, comprising Louisiana and Texas, will be of great detriment to the military branch of the Government, and he earnestly hopes that the Executive would reconsider his determination, and allow General Hancock to remain where he is. General Grant also says in this letter that, if he construes the reconstruction acts correctly, he is vested with the power of approving or disapproving the orders of the commanders of military districts, and that this does not rest with the President, as the latter seems to infer by the second order he issued removing Sheridan.

The President Inexorable.

To this the President replied that he had thought of all this, and there was nothing for the War Department to do but to execute the order sending Hancock to New Orleans.

False Statement.

The statement sent all over the country by the Associated Press last night that Gen. Grant had virtually told the President in the above letter that he would not execute the order placing Hancock in Sheridan's place, I am authorized to state, is maliciously false. The order in question, though protested against by General Grant, will be issued by him to-morrow through the Adjutant General's Office, and in accordance with the strict letter of the President's order, and it will be proof of the groundlessness of the Associated Press statement.

General Sickles's Removal.

Gen. Grant has also informed the President that he saw no necessity for the removal of General Sickles, and did not look upon the conduct of Sickles relative to the recent order issued by him (Grant) on the status of the Federal Courts in North Carolina, as contending to insubordination. The President replied that he regarded Gen. Sickles's course as a direct disobedience of orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and of Gen. Grant.

The above facts are derived from an official source, and it is but just to add that the President and Gen. Grant discuss their differences in a firm but friendly spirit. They had an interview to-day, lasting over an hour, but it is evident the differences between them are irreconcilable.

Corporal McCulloch's Removal Urged.

Fernando Wood arrived to-day, and had an audience with the President, in which he urged the removal of Secretary McCulloch.

Santa Anna.

The Government has taken an active interest in saving the life of Santa Anna, and has sent dispatches to our acting Minister in Mexico to urge President Juarez to deal with him liberally. In addition to this a special envoy has been sent to Mexico with instructions to secure, if possible, lenient treatment of Santa Anna while he is in prison.

Secretary Seward.

Early this evening Secretary Seward had a protracted interview with the President, during which the status of the Cabinet was discussed. The Secretary of State declined to state after the interview what its tenure was, but it is more than probable that he will be the first one to leave the Cabinet. His friends and persons in the confidence of the President agree in this.

Internal Revenue.

The Internal Revenue receipts for some two weeks, have exceeded the average of half a million of dollars per day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1867.

CABINET RUMORS.

The *Intelligencer* says: We have high authority for saying loose and sensational rumors circulated last evening about troubles in the Cabinet yesterday are unfounded.

REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It appears from North Carolina papers that the registration thus far in that State shows two blacks registered to one white, and give some districts a greater proportion.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles has caused a circular to be addressed to the Boards of Registration, informing them that officers of the militia, upon whom devolved the executions of the patrol laws or other general laws, relating to the domestic order of the State and government of slaves therein, having thereby assumed and performed civil functions, are deemed civil officers within the meaning of acts of Congress, and any such officer having afterwards taken part in rebellion or aided or abetted persons engaged in rebellion, is excluded from registration as a voter.

AGAIN PROSTRATED.

Secretary Browning attended the Cabinet meeting, yesterday, but this premature attention to business has again compelled him to keep his bed.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The President has directed that Peninsular Island, San Francisco Bay, be reserved for military purposes; also, that a military reservation be made at Camp Goodwin, Arizona, embracing thirty-six square miles.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

It appears from the official announcement, that Gen. Hitchcock, on the 22d, turned over the property of the office of Commissary General of Prisoners to Brevet Brig. Gen. Brock, of the Adjutant General's office, in pursuance of an order from the Adjutant General, dated 20th.

ARMY ORDER RESTORED.

An order from headquarters of the army revokes General Orders No. 4, of 1867, relative to punishment of raiders for desertion, and restored paragraph 86%, of revised army regulations.

DIED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Lieut. Wallace, Adjutant of 10th Infantry' died at New Orleans yesterday of yellow fever

LOCATION OF COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office gives notice that agricultural college scrip may be located in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, but not in Michigan, which has received the quantity allowed by law.

THE ORDER REMOVING GEN. SICKLES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 4968.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 80: First. The following orders have been received from the President:

[Here follows the President's order about Canby and Sickles, published yesterday.]

Second. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major General Canby will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Major General Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Third—Major Gen. Sickles on being relieved will repair to New York city, and report by letter to the Adjutant General. By command of General Grant.

[Signed.] E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj.

THE TRANSFER OF GEN. HANCOCK.

It was expected that the order directing Gen. Hancock to proceed immediately to New Orleans and relieve Gen. Sheridan as commander of the 5th military district would be issued this afternoon, but up to three o'clock it has not been promulgated. The order will be issued to-morrow, and will direct Hancock to proceed immediately and relieve Sheridan and take command of the district during the illness of Gen. Thomas. Upon the recovery of that officer, the original order, No. 71, assigning him to the command of the 5th military district, will be enforced.

RELATIONS OF THE CABINET WITH THE PRESIDENT.

There are no Cabinet rumors to-day and no prospects of immediate retirement of any member. The relations of all of them with the President continue agreeable. It seems settled that Secretary McCulloch will continue in office for financial if for no other reasons, as it has been represented by gentlemen of different politics that his resignation would disastrously affect our securities, both at home and abroad.

THE MILITARY REMOVALS.

Corroborative evidence is furnished to-day that Gen. Grant yesterday sent to the President a decidedly firm letter against the removal of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles. The differences were known to be so wide between the President and Gen. Grant that prominent gentlemen supposed them irreconcilable, and that retirement from the War Department was inevitable. But this afternoon Gen. Grant and the President had an interview at the Executive Mansion, which resulted in an adjustment of the trouble.

GENERAL SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS.

There is unquestionable authority for stating that Gen. Sickles has not received any executive order revoking or modifying his general order No. 10, nor has he requested the reservation or suspension of any executive order, or any other order in the premises; neither has he asked to be relieved. The only executive order known to have been addressed to Gen. Sickles, concerning his relations with the courts of the United States in his district, was sent him when one of those courts in an attempt to construe his action ordered his arrest, whereupon Sickles was instructed to take into custody all persons undertaking to arrest him. No occasion however has arisen for compliance with the instructions.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE PRESIDENT' S OWN ACT.

The language of the late orders relieving Gens. Sheridan and Sickles was dictated by the President, and he permitted their publication before they were sent to the War Department, in order to show to the country that the act was his own and he took the responsibility.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER TRANSFERRING GEN. GRANT FROM COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

There is no doubt that General Grant has had a serious difference with the President, and will not long retain his place in the War Department. Mr. Johnson thinks seriously of removing him from the command of the army, it is said.

THE ORDER TRANSFERRING GEN. HANCOCK.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The President gave out to his private journals last night the full text of his order transferring General Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order itself has not yet been promulgated by General Grant, and has therefore not taken effect. There are numerous reports afloat tonight to the effect that General Grant has refused to promulgate it, but they are incorrect. There are, however, both grave and important reasons why the order is held in abeyance. As I stated yesterday, on receipt of the order, General Grant wrote another letter to the President; this letter not being ready for transmission until to-day, did not reach the President until after the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and he has not yet replied.

HOW GRANT VIEWS IT.

General Grant regards the last order of the President as entirely superceding General Order No. 77, including his instructions to General Thomas, and there is little doubt that a serious difference, not to say conflict of views, has occurred between the President and General Grant, regarding the powers of the latter under the Reconstruction act, and the purpose of his letter to the President to-day is believed to have been to present to him certain further suggestions and points for his consideration,—not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal, on which argument has ceased, but the more important question as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to conflict directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the act of Congress. There is also good grounds for the belief that the order when issued, which may possibly be to-morrow, will be accompanied by instructions similar to those which accompanied the first order.

THE LAW UNDER WHICH GEN. GRANT IS ACTING.

The situation of matters between the Executive Mansion and the War Department to-night is exceedingly delicate. Predictions are made that General Grant will refuse to issue the order unless modified or accompanied by instructions of his own, and that as a consequence he will be relieved from duty in the War Department by the President. Should this occur and the latter undertake to transmit orders through any new Secretary of War, the issue then direct and unmistakable, for General Grant is acting under the following timely law of Congress:

Section two of the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 2d, 1865, under protest is as follows:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability through the next in rank. The General of the army shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing the same to contain such provisions, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction.

ORDERS RELIEVING GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The *Tribune's* special says: That Grant and Johnson have quarreled, there is not the slightest doubt. It is well known that the President has made several orders which Grant, as Secretary of War, has refused to issue or countenance. This, it is stated, he does for the purpose of being relieved from the War Department folio, and an order relieving him is looked for hourly.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The President on Saturday sent for John M. Langston, a colored orator of Ohio, to inquire regarding the views of the colored people in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau. Langston told the President he thought the interests of the blacks demanded the retention of Gen. Howard. The President spoke in very severe terms of Gen. Howard, and intimated very clearly that he must relieve him, and put in some true friend of the colored race, and if the colored men here would agree upon one of their number, he would surely appoint him. He asked Langston to take this matter into consideration till the close of the week. Langston and his friends seem wholly averse to the proposition.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1867.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.

John Winter, Clerk in the Army Paymaster's Office, has been held to bail, charged with forging a draft for $3,000 on the Treasury Department.

KEEPING A LOTTERY OFFICE.

George W. Holmes, managing director of the alleged Grand Masonic Concert in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, has been arrested on a charge of keeping a lottery office.

SALE OF COAL.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day at $5 75@4 45.

RIOT.

A serious disturbance occurred to-day between the members of a target company, who went on an excursion at East New York. Several were stabbed and beaten.

CATTLE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of cattle this week at Hudson City Yards are 3,200. The market is heavy. Receipts of sheep and lambs 10,000. Sales of sheep at 4@6c; lambs at 5@8c.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

A special from Washington says there is no foundation for the reports of a breach between the President and General Grant. The reconstruction acts will be enforced with strict impartiality, and politicians will not be permitted to use the United States military force to carry out partizan ends in the work of reconstruction. In these objects there is perfect agreement between the President and General Grant, and all the members of the Cabinet.

A special to the *Post* says: Gen. Grant has issued an order directing Gen. Sickles to go to New York and report to the Adjutant General. Grant has also sent to the President another written protest against the removal of General Sheridan, and especially urges that the public service requires the presence of Gen. Hancock on the plains.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER.

The steamship Norther Light, from Bremen, arrived.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Chauncey Larkin, the notorious confidence man, was arrested to-day for several crimes.

North Carolina Registration.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—Registration returns from four precincts of Granville county, N. C., show an aggregate of 557 whites and 1,017 blacks.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Particulars of Recent Fights.

Defeat of Cheyennes by Pawnee Scouts.

The Bloody Affair at Fort Kearney.

Awful Slaughter of the Savages and Heroic Bravery of the Attacked.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, NEB., August 22.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN CHEYENNES AND PAWNEE SCOUTS.

An interesting report of the fight between the Pawnee scouts and the Cheyennes is received and published here to-day. From this it seems that Colonel Dodge, of the Thirtieth Infantry, was stationed with a body of troops at Willow Island Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, having also under his control a company of the Pawnees, at Plum creek. On the south side of the Platte, opposite Plum Creek Station, is a telegraph station on the old California line, which was guarded by a party of soldiers from Fort McPherson. During the morning of the day of the fight, Colonel Dodge had information from Fort McPherson that the telegraph line on the south side of the river had been interrupted by a party of Indians near Plum creek. He at once ordered Major North, commanding the Pawnees, to send out a force to look after the perpetrators of the act. Major North started Lieutenant Davis and twenty men across the river, and very soon had information that he was driven back by a large body of Indians who have already destroyed several miles of the line, and were apparently having things entirely their own way. In a few minutes he had his entire command across the river, and making for the Indians, who in perfect confidence had quietly gone into camp on the main road near Plum Creek. These last, on discovering Major North's Pawnees, only fifty strong, and supposing them to be white men, boldly and coolly advanced to attack him. The Major immediately ordered a charge, when the Cheyennes soon discovering their mistake fled with wild cries of "Pawnee! Pawnee!" the latter in close pursuit. The Pawnees pushed them so hotly that they soon had to abandon all their led animals, of which they had a number, and all their extra weight of blankets, saddles, &c., compelling them to camp that night. In this they were reinforced by the Cheyennes in their hasty flight, besides a squaw and a boy about thirteen years old captured and brought in unharmed. General Augur has issued orders forbidding them from harming prisoners, as was formerly their custom.

The Indians who had attacked proved to be a party of Cheyennes, about a hundred strong, with some few Ogallah Sioux and Arapahoes, who, from the statement of the boy and the squaw, had come over from "Turkey Foot's" camp on the Republican, to attack and plunder a passenger train, evidently emboldened to this by their success of a few weeks since, and tempted by the hope of more plunder, of which they got a large amount on that occasion. From the body of the Cheyenne chief killed was taken a pocket book which was recognized as belonging to one of the train men who had been killed in the previous attack. The whole affair was a original and brilliant success for the Pawnees, and a very severe blow to the Cheyennes, and no doubt it will have a most salutary effect in checking future attempts on trains on the railroad.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PHIL. KEARNEY.

Mr. Porter, who has just reached here from Fort Phil. Kearney, brings further details from the fight of the 2d of August near that post. He is a man unaccustomed to exaggerate, and thoroughly familiar with Indians, and his statement puts even a better face on the matter than was given by telegraph.

Mr. Porter's train, employed at the fort in hauling wood, had gone out, early in the morning of the 2d, escorted by the usual force of some thirty or forty soldiers under Major Powder, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and having beside some fifty citizens, teamsters, wood choppers, &c., all were armed, and most of them old mountain men. For several days previous, Indians in small bands had been hovering around the post, committing numerous petty depredations. After reaching the forest the wagon bodies were taken from the wagons and used in hauling logs, and piled up in a sort of circular corral, a favorite defense well known to the frontiersman. The men had hardly scattered to their work when they found themselves surrounded by a force of by an immense body of Indians, whose numbers could only be guessed at, but may be imagined when it is known that the coolest and most experienced of the men who saw them estimates them at from fifteen hundred to two thousand, and say that for three hours and a half, while the fight lasted, the woods were alive with them on all sides. The whole party, wood choppers, teamsters and escorts retreated rapidly to their wagon body corral, but the corral being too small to hold them all, some had to fight from the outside. The Indians boldly charged upon them, but were received with such a withering fire that they retreated to reform and renew the attack with equal boldness. Our men did not dare not to be the easy prey they had counted on. The Indians now dismounted, and, stripping, to the breech clout, made another most determined and persistent charge on the corral. Again they got such a hot reception from the breech loading rifles of the troops, and the Spencers and Henrys of the citizens, that they retreated in confusion, some of them having been left dead within thirty or forty feet of the corral. Taught by this severe experience, they began the attack in a different way. Entirely surrounding the corral, and advancing as close as they dared, taking shelter behind trees, and advantages of the ground, they opened a fire all around, pouring the fire from rifles, shot guns and bows, until it seemed that nothing could live under its concentrated fierceness. But the devoted little band now had one more nervous trial to undergo—the excitement of the attack, and well and skillfully handled by Mr. Powell, were equal to their almost superhuman task. With a coolness equal to that of the Indians, and a skill in the use of their arms far superior to theirs, they lay behind the shelter of the wagon bodies and ox-yokes, making their breech-loaders tell fearfully on every Indian who showed himself, and wasting no ammunition in wild shots where they would not count. Indian after Indian fell under their accurate fire, and finally, not daring to charge in the numbers swarming around, and thus for three hours and a half the fight continued desperately and against overwhelming odds, until Colonel Smith, with two more companies and a howitzer, arrived and gave welcome relief to the brave men who had so well fought in this unequal contest.

Upon Colonel Smith's arrival the Indians retreated, carrying with them all their dead and wounded, except five or six, who had fallen so close to the corral that they could not get their bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Defense of Escobedo---Gold Shipment of British Columbia---Trade of San Francisco Brisk.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The Mexican Consul Godoy, writes to the *Bulletin*, pronouncing spurious the savage letter ascribed to Escobedo, and declaring that Escobedo is a gentleman and a friend to foreigners.

The shipments of gold from British Columbia so far this year exceed those of last year three hundred thousand dollars.

The general trade of San Francisco is moderately active and results are satisfactory. Money in active demand, chiefly for the movements of the crops. Legal tenders 71@72c. Wheat $1 85, the outside limit for shipping. Sailed—Ship David Crockett, for New York.

NASHVILLE.

The Contest for Mayor---An Attempt to Heal Differences Frustrated.

NASHVILLE, August 28.—A Radical Convention was held at the Capitol this afternoon, to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Those who called it expected the nomination of H.G. Scovel, an old loyal citizen and large property holder, and the declension of Alden and Meyers, but the Meyers men were present in force, and renominated him. This leaves matters unchanged, and Col. Alden will probably continue a candidate, regarding himself as the party nominee. The present Mayor Brown, Conservative, is also a candidate. The election promises much excitement.

Chief Justice Chase's Reception in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 28.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here last evening. Ex-Governor Smythe and a delegation of citizens welcomed him. He was taken to the residence of Governor Smythe, where the citizens generally, during the evening, gave him the most flattering reception ever extented an eminent visitor in New Hampshire. Mr. Chase made a brief address, but did not allude to politics.

Meeting of Lake Shore Grape Growers Association.

CLEVELAND, August 28.—The Lake Shore Grape Growers Association held its annual meeting at North East, Pa., yesterday. Three hundred members were present. Reports show a better than average crop of grapes this year, though there is some rot and mildew. They leave here to-night for a trip to the Grape regions of Sandusky and the Islands.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Independence of Southern German States.

NO UNION WITH AUSTRIA OR PRUSSIA.

Spanish Insurgents Capture Saragossa.

Much Anxiety About Salzburg Conference.

Independent Stand of South Germany.

MUNICH, Evening, August 28.—A prominent journal, which is the active organ of Southern Germany, asserts that Bavaria and other states of South Germany will not unite with either Austria or Prussia, and being independent of either, will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and the Austrian Empire.

The Salzburg Conference.

LONDON, Evening, August 28.—Increasing bitterness is apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on Salzburg conference, and causes much anxiety throughout Europe.

The Spanish Insurrection.

PARIS, evening, August 28.—Reports continue from rebel sources of the insurrection in Spain, and especially in the province of Arragon. Latest advices report that the insurgents captured and hold the city of Saragossa.

United States Resolutions Presented.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.—The American Minister, Edward Joy Morris, had an audience with the Sultan, at which he presented the resolutions of the United States Congress in relation to the war in the Island of Candia.

Distinguished Citizens Returning.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 28.—Among the passengers of the steamship Hermann, which sailed yesterday for New York, are Rev. Chas. Kingsley, the well-known author, and James E. Harvey, late Minister of the United States at Lisbon.

The Schleswig Affair.

PARIS, Evening, August 28.—Austria and France will unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Duphil and Alsen by Prussia.

Stocks Down on Over Mt Cenis.

To-day the first train of cars passed over the railroad over Mount Cenis.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 28, noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 72¾. U. S.—Erie 40¾. Bonds weak and unchanged.

LONDON, August 28, evening.—Consols 94¼; 5-20s 72¾; Illinois Central 77½; Erie 40¾; Atlantic and Great Western 21¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, noon.—Cotton irregular. Yarn declined to 18¾ 6d. Breadstuffs and others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, evening, August 28.—Cotton closed dull and heavy and unchanged, middling uplands at 13½; Orleans 13¾c. Wheat, for white California, 10s 4d, and 10s 6d for red Southern. Flour 34s for Western extra. Barley 3s. Corn 30s 3d. Oats 1s 6d. Peas 4s 6d. Cheese 57s. Beef 82s 6d. Lard 59s 6d. Pork 78s 6d. Tobacco 16s 6d. Petroleum spirits 8½d, and refined 18½d.

London Markets.

LONDON, August 28.—Market unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, evening, August 28.—Petroleum closed at 61 francs.

NEW POSTAL TREATY.

To take Effect October 1st---Rates of Postage.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1867.—The new postal treaty with England goes into operation on the first of October. The rates to the United Kingdom on newspapers and unsealed circulars are two cents on each newspaper or other printed matter, except books, weighing over two ounces, and four cents for four ounces or fractional part thereof. For every four ounces or fraction thereof, patterns or samples of merchandize eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof. Postage to be prepaid. Wrappers of newspapers, pamphlets, books, &c., must be open at the sides or ends. Book or sample packets must not exceed two feet in length, one foot in width. Patterns or samples must not be of intrinsic value, which rule excludes from the mails all articles of saleable nature or having the character of gifts. The reduced price of twelve cents per half-ounce on letters don't go into effect until January 1st. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS.

Rumored Negro Uprising---A Season of Suicides---Yaluable Improvement---The River.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—The evening *Dispatch* pretends that quite a number of Southern men have become quietly domiciled in this city to escape the effects of a negro uprising, which they claim is meditated in many quarters. They say the negroes are well armed, and exhibit their weapons defiantly.

Two more suicides have occurred here since yesterday. Nearly or quite thirty self-murders have been committed here this summer.

A magnificent row of marble front stores is to be erected on the site of the Lindell Hotel, at a cost of $200,000.

The river is falling slowly, and all the upper streams are declining. Weather cooler since the rain of last night.

MEMPHIS.

Murder of Dr. Matthew Ramsey---Corn and Cotton in Arkansas and Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—The body of Dr. Matthew R. Ramsey, a well known physician, was found secreted in a swamp near the Raleigh road, six miles from the city, this morning, perforated with balls, his head mashed and his pockets rifled. It is supposed the murder was committed for robbery. John Zaney has been arrested on suspicion of committing the murder, but there is no positive proof against him. The Doctor had gone into the country to visit a patient. His horse was found shot in the shoulder.

Accounts from Arkansas and Mississippi represent the cotton crop suffering severely from drouth and worm. The corn crop is excellent.

From the Plains.

FORT HAYS, KANSAS, August 26, via ELLSWORTH, KANSAS, August 27.—Three hundred cavalry under command of Major Elliott, of the Seventeenth United States, and Maj. Moore, of the Eighteenth Kansas, left here to-day on a expedition to chastise the Indians that attacked Major Armes several days ago on the Saline. The health of the troops is excellent. A company of the Tenth cavalry arrived to-day and were ordered forty-five miles further west for the protection of engineers and laborers on the railroad.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana advices to the 24th. About eighty segar manufactories were closed, being unable to pay the new contributions. The throws hundreds out of employment. The Captain General and President of the Common Council had drawn up an address to the Queen suggesting an immediate suspension of the new system, or they would despair of the consequences. Sugar active and firmer, No. 12, 8¾ reals.

Political Excitement in Canada.

TORONTO, August 28.—Great excitement prevails throughout Canada over the election in South Riding, Ontario, for members of the House of Commons. The contest is between Geo. Brown, leader of the opposition, and Thos. N. Gibbs, local candidate. On the first day they polled a tie vote. The second day gave Gibbs a majority of ten out of 3,000 votes.

Death of a Distinguished Boston Physician.

BOSTON, August 28.—Dr. James Jackson, a distinguished physician, died last evening, aged eighty-nine years.

The steamer Java sailed for Liverpool to-day. She took no specie.

The Champion Athletics Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—In a base ball match the Mutuals, of New York, beat the Athletics; score 23 against 21.

The National Horse Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 28.—The Fifth National Horse Show commenced yesterday under the most favorable auspices.

New York Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, August 28.—The Republican State Convention is to be held in Syracuse, September 25th.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Fatal Accident---Death of a Law Student by Falling from a Window---Senator Sherman's Late Campaign---The Effect of the President's Course---Confidence in Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 28, 1867.

A young man by the name of Bryant Murphy, from Mt. Vernon, a student in the law office of General H. B. Banning, of that place, accidentally fell from a window of the third story of the Willard House in this city last night, and was so badly injured that he died at nine o'clock this morning. He was on his way to attend the commencement exercises at Oberlin, where his father and mother had preceded him, and where a sister is about to graduate. He was represented as a young man of excellent character, and of considerable promise in the profession he had chosen.

Senator Sherman has returned from the first series of mass meetings for which he was advertised. He addressed a large meeting at Norwalk yesterday. He represents his meetings as unusually large for this stage of the campaign, and thinks the political prospects are exceedingly good and growing better every day.

The late action of President Johnson is having an effect similar to the famous "swing around the circle" indulged in by the same humble individual during a previous campaign. Since the publication of a portion of the Grant-Johnson correspondence, there is a general expression of confidence in General Grant and admiration for the willingness and ability which he exhibits to cope with traitors and rebels wherever found.

NEW ORLEANS.

Appointments by New City Councils---Deaths from Yellow Fever---Actions for Libel.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—The City Council have appointed new School Directors and other minor officials. Of the twenty-four school directors, one is colored.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever on Monday was fourteen and on yesterday fifteen. Cyrus Hamlin, son of the ex-Vice President, died this morning from fever.

It is reported that the late City Attorney and City Surveyor have instituted suits against twenty members of the new City Council for libel in denouncing them as incompetent for their positions.

RICHMOND.

A Singular Plea---Illness of General Scofield.

RICHMOND, August 28.—A plea of want of jurisdiction has been made by counsel of the party charged with violation of the revenue laws, on the ground that the law provided for the same number of inspectors as the State had Representatives in Congress, and as Virginia had none, there could be no legal inspectors in her limits.

Gen. Scofield is quite ill of fever near Hampton.

FROM ALABAMA.

Registration Returns---The Corn and Cotton Crop.

MONTGOMERY, August 28.—Registration returns in full from all counties, give the whites, 72,747; blacks, 88,248. There are only ten candidates announced in the State so far, only one colored.

Sixty-six bales of new cotton have been received in Montgomery up to date. The corn crop is safe and large. The cot

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The Campbellites may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

ON the third page of the COMMERCIAL to-day will be found an address put forth by the Republican State Committee on the issues involved in the pending canvass in this State.

ONE of the rumors from Washington is that the President "seriously contemplates removing General GRANT from the command of the army." Hurry up A. J. Your term is short.

THE *Tribune* backs out from its position concerning GRANT the best it can. The exhibition it makes of itself suggests that of the muscular animal that undertook to fight the locomotive and speedily became a broken-bone, sprawling, utterly discomfitted thing by the wayside. See what an awkward piece of business the *Tribune* makes of it:

"We are now rejoiced to say that if his letter to the President, if the news we print to-day, do not fully prove that General Grant is a thorough Republican, they unquestionably do prove that he is not in sympathy with Andrew Johnson."

It is of no consequence whatever whether the *Tribune* is "rejoiced" or not. No one doubts it would have been far more rejoiced had GRANT written quite another letter and been caught by Mr. JOHNSON. The *Tribune*'s rejoicing, in reality, is after the fashion of the man compelled to take vitriol.

A FEW years ago the Democratic theory was in favor of hard money, which it would make so plenty and common as to be little better than blank paper. The rapid strides that the country has made in material prosperity and wealth, by spurning the old bullion theory of the Democrats, has proved its absurdity. The same judgment and the same course will be adopted, with reference to this new creation of a disordered fancy, and with the same happy consequences. The flimsy sophistries used to deceive their ill informed and unthinking votaries will have no other effect on intelligent citizens than to demonstrate the recklessness and desperation of those demagogues who manufacture and promulge them, and to make them the more resolute and united to keep such men from the control of public affairs.

THE *Post* kindly advises the Republicans to bring out their "heaviest metal," in the approaching nomination of candidates for public office. We have not much encouragement to follow this counsel, from the example of the Democrats, whose candidates, from time immemorial, have uniformly proved too heavy to be carried successfully through any election. However strong the men, with the weight of Democratic principles in their pockets, they are as prone to sink as FALSTAFF was when thrown from the buck basket into the Thames. In return for its kind counsel, and in view of the currency doctrine which G. H. PENDLETON has tied to the neck of the Democracy, we advise *buoys*. The Democratic candidates of the *Post* persuasion should by all means provide themselves with buoys. Though these cannot save them, they will at least serve to show where they may be found after the election.

THE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

During the rebellion certain Democratic politicians at the North—particularly in Pennsylvania—were in active sympathy with it, omitted no opportunity to render it assistance, were even hopeful of its success, and no doubt were in some way or other in constant communication with JEFFERSON DAVIS and other public enemies. Conspicuous among this class was JERE. S. BLACK, the leading spirit of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and at present the chief adviser of Mr. JOHNSON, and principal instigator of his alarming proceedings. Were we to attempt to characterize the present actions of Mr. JOHNSON, we could in no way do it so fittingly as by declaring that, having submitted himself to the advisement of such men as BLACK, he is acting up to the standard of Pennsylvania Democracy, of whom Judge SHARSWOOD is the chosen favorite and standard-bearer in the present canvass. BLACK and SHARSWOOD belong to the same school of politics, and it should be enough for the loyal people of Pennsylvania to know that the Democratic candidate, were he to speak now, would approbate warmly the course of ANDREW JOHNSON and stimulate him to further steps in the same direction. But for the encouragement derived from this school of politicians in the North, the rebellion would have been put down at least three years before it was. And now, as then, true to their instincts and sympathies, they have in a sense organized anew, with Mr. JOHNSON at their head. We see, therefore, that the old issue of Loyalty and Freedom has been thrust on the people of Pennsylvania. All of a sudden, through this unholy combination and the desperate actions and still more desperate intentions of the President, which naturally result therefrom, other issues have been cast into the shade and measurably set aside. This has been the peculiar work of Pennsylvania Democracy, led by BLACK with SHARSWOOD for standard-bearer. Of the latter's sympathy—in common with the Democratic party in the North—with the cause of the South throughout the war; of his support of the peace-at-any-price doctrine and the candidates standing on that platform, there is no shadow of doubt. His contribution to the cause was the opinion which he volunteered, with no motive but the damaging effect it might have on the loyal cause. That he is now, as he was then, in perfect accord with BLACK & Co., is indisputable; and he thereby becomes the representative of the ideas and purposes of Mr. JOHNSON in his present desperate attempt to prevent the perfect restoration of the country. The strong indictment framed by GRANT against ANDREW JOHNSON applies equally to the tribe of BLACK, SHARSWOOD & Co. By them no word of alarm is spoken, no note of warning is sounded, although we have reached one of the gravest periods in our history. No intelligent man can fail to perceive that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and the desperate cause of ANDREW JOHNSON are so intimately connected that support of the one is indorsement of the other.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS AND FRANCE.

The American public school house in the French Exposition has attracted its share of attention from visitors. The remarks it has elicited have been somewhat diversified and conflicting. This is not surprising, since, even in our own country, with the beneficial results of the public school institution illustrated in the general intelligence of the people, there are found persons, presses and classes who speak of the free public schools as an abomination. The notorious MILLIGAN, who was convicted of an attempt to get up a rebellion in Indiana, auxiliary to the slaveholders' rebellion, regards the public schools as a nuisance, full of infidelity, to which no Democrat can safely send his children. And there is another class of persons who hold the same opinion and use the same language respecting them.

The school house of the Exposition has given occasion to a correspondent of the *Tribune* to say some just and complimentary things on the subject, and to say them in a sprightly way. For example, to the credit of Illinois, he says:

"This type of cross-road free school house that draws the deep attention and provokes the frequent inquiries of French, English, German, and other foreign visitors interested in the urgent question of popular education—is exhibited, not by commercial, the nursery of schoolmasters, and first of the States to institute a common school fund—now by Massachusetts, the most enlightened, and almost everything-else-est State of the Union—nor yet by New York, so imperially generous in its appropriations for schools, but from that young sprout of a state, Illinois."

And to show that the institution is appreciated and approved by the people of that young and vigorous State, it is added,

"The telling facts recorded in connection with the school house are that instruction is given freely to school house are that instruction is given freely to the children of the State; that, as is shown by official statistics, 82 per cent of the children receive it; and statistics, 82 per cent of the children receive it; and that this raw stripling of a State makes a larger yearly appropriation for gratuitous primary instruction than does France, the head of civilization."

The reflection, suggested by this representation to the intelligent French observer, cannot fail to be creditable to our country, and may stimulate the nascient desire for a better educational condition in his own, in which, with a population of about thirty-eight millions, of whom a full third of the adult population cannot read nor sign their own names in writing, less money is appropriated for free primary instruction than in the State of Illinois, with a population of two and a half million. If such ideas be suggested to the French Minister of the Exposition, by the sight of the Illinois miniature institution, the school-house will be performing there, even in the holiday of the show, its appropriate every day work—arousing thought, promoting improvement and stimulating desires and purposes, for the intellectual and moral elevation of the human race.

THE CAPITAL.

The condition of affairs at the Capital is such as cannot be contemplated, by any lover of his country, without profound concern. It is not to be estimated in the light of mere party views. When danger threatens the nation, party issues are put in abeyance, as they were at the outset of the rebellion. The subject engages the thoughts of all serious minded people, at the present hour, and raises in them the gravest apprehensions. What mysterious and malign agency, not developed to the public eye, is controlling the highest functionary of the Government? Have traitors, after all, through his defection, secured ascendancy in the counsels of the nation? Are the wholesome laws of Congress, for healing the wounds inflicted by parricidal hands, to be distorted by false interpretations, in order to please those who inflicted the wounds? Are faithful agents legally appointed and legitimately employed in the work assigned them to be dishonored and forced from their positions, at the will of those who have brought the country to the verge of ruin? Such questions are deeply and earnestly agitated in the minds of the patriotic people, and party lines cannot separate those who entertain these common sympathies and apprehensions.

Last year the President's demagogical speeches, repeated like ballads from station to station, were filled with protestations of his high respect for the Constitution and the people. Now, when the will of the people has been again and again expressed through their legal representatives, and when General GRANT's earnest and manly protest presents it emphatically to his consideration, it is met with the contemptuous evasion, "I was not aware that this matter had been referred to the people." While professing to execute the law of Congress and appealing to his official oath, his action contravenes the law, as is proved by the cheering it receives by those who openly blaspheme the law. Last year, in this very city, he unblushingly claimed the right to stand at the door of Congress and forbid its proceedings, till the voice of the people could be heard. This year, after the voice of the people has been heard, in both the election and the action of their representatives, he formally takes his stand, to nullify or reverse what they have wisely and properly done, for the restoration of the Union.

A miserable and dangerous progress is demonstrated by these things. One man takes position against the nation. It is not with Congress nor with General GRANT that the President seeks a quarrel, but with the patriotic Union people, and his instigators and indorsers are the same who instigated the infamous rebellion which *Union* people of all parties united to put down. So let them unite now and the country will be saved, by the sublimest victory of the war.

Grant's Indictment of the President.

The Detroit *Post* regards the letter of General Grant as the grand indictment on which Andrew Johnson "will be tried and convicted, and removed from office." In the language of Grant, he is charged with an "effort to defeat the laws of Congress," for granting "a triumph" to the "unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order" for "emboldening them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they had the Executive with them" for removing General Sheridan, though "he had performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently," for disregarding General Thomas's services in battling for the Union, and assigning him to relieve General Sheridan against his earnest protest; for removing General Hancock when the public interests demanded his services in a "complicated department;" for disregarding "military interests, pecuniary interests, political interests;" for defying "the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed," and the earnest remonstrance of the General of the Army, who protested, in vain, against it," in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country.

FORMERLY—and not in a very remote antiquity—the proposition to throw a bridge over a navigable river was deemed a sufficient cause for opposition and litigation. Now it attracts little attention, and raises no considerable contest. The largest rivers are spanned by bridges, and the travel and transportation of thousands of miles on each side of them pass without question or tribute. The imaginary fears of interruption to navigation have been dissipated by experience. And the recollection of angry feelings, public meetings and formidable remonstrances in opposition to such flagrant outrages on civilization only excite a smile. We take all this as an evidence of progress, both in wisdom and enterprise. Science and skill, in the structures named, have silenced opposition, and the public convenience and profit of unobstructed land carriage have been immeasurably enlarged. The bridging of rivers is evidence that land transportation has gained, in the public estimation, on that afforded by water, valuable as this is.

As a matter of course the Wall street speculators are doing their best to turn the unfortunate condition of affairs at Washington to an account for themselves, but so far their success has been poor. A New York letter says:

The President's friends, it must be admitted, are rather uneasy, and particularly since the publication of the correspondence between him and General Grant on the removal of Sheridan. They say the whole Cabinet might go without damaging the President one way or another, provided Grant would hold on to the War Department. Should he leave with the rest of them, however, they are not quite so sure of consequences.

THE report of the Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which now has nearly one thousand two hundred miles of track in operation, shows that the earnings of that immense corporation for the last fiscal year exceeded $10,000,000. The net earnings, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, exceeded $3,000,000.

AT a late meeting of *savans*, interesting papers and discussions were introduced, on the spinal column, when it came out—the information, not the article—that the caudal appendage belongs properly and really to the *genus homo* as much as to cattle or crocodiles; in other words, that men have tails. *Ipse dixit*—Agassiz has said it.

"OUTSTRIPS" is an equivocal word, when employed to decide the competition of one actress with another as to the minimum of dress. The celebrated costume of the Texas chevalier probably outdid both the feminine exhibitors.

IN a speech the other day at Bangor, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin said there was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was the least apprehension that the life of the nation was in danger.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Comments of the Republican Press.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The letter written by General Grant on the President's protesting against the removal of Sheridan is published. It is not too much to say that this noble document anticipated every argument which has been urged by the press and people of the country against that ill-advised step, and that it presented the reasons why that step should not be taken in more pointed and concise terms than have been employed by anybody else. The unmistakable will of the people, the great services of Gen. Sheridan, the bad effect which his removal would have on the unreconstructed element of the South, the repeated expression of God, Thomas's wish not to be made the instrument of censuring General Sheridan, and the duty devolving upon the President to execute the Reconstruction Law faithfully—are all pointed out in nervous language, which leaves no doubt that General Grant was deeply solicitous that the unqualified condemnation of the President sounds most pitiable by the side of it. A stronger contrast is hardly conceivable. Leaving Congress in the executive and judicial capacities to deal with the President for daring to usurp reconstruction powers only recently delegated to the General at the head, wrested from him by the superior force of the Commander-in-Chief, he sets forth the grounds upon which the other objections to the removal of General Sheridan, in Congress goes with equal ignorance of the course of the General's authority from Presidential interruption, it will bring A. J. to terms without much delay. An abandonment of his present course of usurpation, or impeachment will be the result. Congress is only as true to its obligations as General Grant was and is to his.

It is to be hoped that the Phillipses, Greeleys and Tiltons will now have been making war upon General Grant without the honorable enough excuse to oblige their error, or at least to cease their calumnies.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

It is of importance, as placing Grant before the country in his true light as the earnest and reliable adherent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and as the determined opponent of the reactionary policy upon which Johnson has been hurled. His language is so plain, so forcible and so straight to the point as to leave no room for quibble as to his opinions. He takes issue boldly and squarely with the President by saying that the removal of Sheridan "will be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," which we take to be about as direct an intimation of what he thinks of Johnson's course as he could well give.

[From the New York Times.]

What of General Grant on the other hand! His statesmanlike letter will put to shame the partisans and presses who have for several weeks been trying to fix upon him, for their private purposes, the suspicion of foolishness equal to Mr. Johnson's. * * *

General Grant's opinions on reconstruction are not a secret. He has spoken freely with many persons; and there was not the slightest occasion for the misrepresentations to which he has lately been subjected. He believes that the work of reconstruction ought, on every account, to be completed as quickly as possible. He holds that the country is seriously injured by the long delay which has occurred. He thinks that military rule over the South is not nearly so bad or so dangerous for the South as for the country at large; that, in fact, it is once put it to a friend in congress, it is just as it was with slavery, which, though it was hurtful and mischievous to all, was far more injurious to the master than to the slave. And it holds that the Congressional policy, when it was declared, would have been carried into effect at once; that all opposition to it ought to be discouraged, and that it is expedient to that end that all parts of the Government should appear to be cordially united in carrying it out, to the end that the whole country may, as speedily as possible, be restored to the blessings of the supremacy of the Constitution, and all parts be represented as of long ago.

So, in this faith Grant has the greater part of the Republican party with him. He is, of course, followed by the persons who desire to keep the country in a turmoil, who wish still further to delay the work of reconstruction, who insist on confiscation, etc.

But Grant has with him, in his behalf, the greater part of the Republican party, who earnestly desire the completion of the work of reconstruction, and he has with him a considerable portion of the Democratic party, which has the same desire. Statesmanship is to do the best possible in the way of reconstruction; to cause your own wishes are impossible. It is not for us to indulge in fanatical dreaming because we will not go our own way. Gen. Grant is not a politician, but his letter shows him to be a statesman and a patriot; and the whole country is to be congratulated that it has at the head of affairs a man who will work with the means at hand, and to a possible end, and clear-headed enough not to forget the end in looking at the means.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Such language from a man of General Grant's equal mind and reticent nature is of unmistakable import. * * * The loyal masses will thank General Grant for these words. We believe a very short time will prove how truly he has foreshadowed the effect of the President's renewed policy of obstruction.

The reply of the President shows how strongly he felt the effect of General Grant's protest, though determined to disregard it. His chagrin crops out in the intimation that he had not asked for "a formal report," but only a "verbal statement of the General's views. A verbal statement he could have twisted into anything to suit, with the aid of the serviceable correspondents who are instructed at convenient periods to seek an interview with him. But a formal, written protest is as unmanageable as the truth and earnestness in which General Grant has made it. It will stand to condemn the President when its foresight has been approved by events.

[From the Troy, N. Y., Times.]

The letter of General Grant is worthy of the man. It dispels all doubt as to his position, touching the removal; and it effectually silences the clamor raised by the *Tribune* as to Gen. Grant's agency in making the unfortunate substitution of commanders.

Maryland Politics.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "The most prominent candidates for Governor are Colonel Oden Bowie, Hon. Henry D. Fernandis, Hon. John Wethered, Hon. Walter Mitchell, Dr. George R. Dennis, Hon. Hiram McCullough and Colonel John F. Dent. Colonel Bowie, who appears to have the lead at this time, was, I believe, Captain of a volunteer company in the Mexican war, and is said to have been a brave and gallant officer. He also gained some distinction for himself and his State at the Saratoga races last year, where his thoroughbred horses came out first best on several occasions.

"He took no part in the late lamentable civil strife, but his sympathies are said to have been on the side of the South. Colonel Bowie is a tobacco planter and stock-grower. Hon. Henry D. Fernandis, who is thought to be his principal opponent, is an elegant and accomplished member of the Bar of Hartford county.

"The principal candidates for Attorney General are Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Hon. T. D. Jones and Hon. H. W. Archer, all distinguished in their profession.

"Col. Leonard, the present excellent officer, is the only gentleman mentioned as yet for Comptroller.

"Augustus Gassoway, Esq., and Henry E. Bateman, are spoken of for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

"If the Radicals should recognize the Constitution at all, they will probably bring out their wheel-horse, Judge Bond, and a splendid run he would make, too, certain and sure, if he could only have the aid of his black myrmidons. They tote their muskets about here quite briskly, but it is likely to be some time yet before they vote the ballot, except at Radical primary meetings. Let them "watch and wait," as did Vallandigham over the border."

THE energetic measures taken by Governor Swann, of Maryland, to organize his rebel troops, has brought out the information that the presence and protest of General Grant in Baltimore at the time of the Metropolitan Police trouble, alone prevented Swann from obtaining six hundred United States soldiers then at Fort McHenry to force the ejection of the loyal band of Police Commissioners. Further, the present rebel militia organization is regarded at Gen. Grant's headquarters as a body in armed hostility to the Union.

VICTOR HUGO's "devil fish" is no myth. Here is a story from a late number of the *Gazette* of Genoa: "A few days back a person bathing between Corniglinno and Sestri, in the Gulf of Genoa, was seized by a large polypus, and the creature so interlaced its numerous tentacles round him that he was unable, in spite of all his efforts, to free himself, and was dragged under water and drowned. None of the other bathers ventured to his assistance."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Jewish merchant of Odessa, M. Brodsky, has given a house worth 100,000f, for the establishment of a public school. The Jews of that city have always distinguished themselves in the promotion of public instruction.

The Coptic Patriarch of Egypt has inaugurated a bitter persecution against Protestant Christians in that country. In some instances he has had Protestants bastinadoed, has cursed and excommunicated all who read their books or attend the schools. He claims that the Viceroy of Egypt favors his course.

To show how completely iron steamboats are superseding wooden ones, it may be mentioned that only forty of the latter were built in England last year, while two hundred and eighty-three iron steam vessels were built.

Writing of the wines of the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Druitt tells the following story: "I was sitting at dinner one day, next to the late Archdeacon ——, from the Cape. I asked him the reason of the earthy taste in the Cape wine. He replied, 'My dear sir, if ever you had seen the black fellows in the vineyard in vintage time, and how they make the wine, you would think earth a very mild term indeed to apply to it.'"

The fisheries of Norway are a source of great income, the cod and herring fisheries alone yielding an annual income of $5,000,000. The salmon and salmon-trout fisheries in the weirs—the rent and the fish both—must amount to a very considerable additional sum; for fish in some form are a staple article of food in the country.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives a list of buildings which have been projected by capitalists, but on which the work is suspended on account of the eight-hours labor law, from which it contends that over $700,000 had been kept out of circulation in that city, and something like $2,000,000 of capital kept back that would have been invested in the State in building this year.

An Englishman has devised a plan for supplying the residents of crowded cities with fresh country air, imported at so much per cubic foot, and laid on in pipes, for all the world like Croton water. A net-work of underground tubes, radiating from some place beyond the reach of the foul exhalations of the town, is to run through the pestiferous alleys and slifling back streets of the great cities, and the emaciated occupants of the tenement-houses and cellars need only turn a faucet, and the breath of the daisies and the odor of new-mown hay will rush in to revive and strengthen them.

Wednesday of last week was a poor day for Chicago. It only offers the suicide of a girl of ill-fame at hearing a false story of the death of her seducer and lover; the discovery of two cases of infanticide; the mysterious disappearance of Lathrop Wright; the burning of Rev. Dr. Eddy's barn and three others in Bank avenue; and the beginning of a breach of promise case by Samantha Procter against Ira T. Munn, damages $100,000.

An English journal, of good repute, says in one paragraph that the Viceroy of Egypt spent in all, during his visit to England, £11,000, and in another that he gave a bracelet, which cost £30,000, to Lord Dudley. If the editor can't see that £11,000, it is a little singular that a single item of it should be £20,000.

A colored preacher at the South recently said in a prayer: "O Lord be pleased to shake your great table-cloth over your hungry children, dat dey may be fed wid de crumbs of your love." Another, preaching at Port Hudson, used the following illustration: "De whole ob God's relation to us am like de wheel. De Lord does d'rist am de hub, de christians am de spokes, and de love ob God am de rim, bindin' 'em all together and de nearer we get to de hub, de nearer we go to each other."

The number of Irish in New York city is estimated in round numbers at 400,000, and of Germans at 200,000.

The "stone dog," sunk in Charleston harbor during the war, does not appear to have done any permanent injury. An English vessel, drawing eighteen and a half feet, has entered the port, loaded at the railway iron. The deepest large vessel that had previously been docked drew but seventeen feet. The frantic alarm which led to Lord Russell's impertinent interference in the matter was as groundless as it was injurious.

PERSONAL.

—Madame Ristori is now in Florence, giving representations in conjunction with Salvini, considered the most eminent of Italian actors. Ristori's great success in the United States has given much satisfaction to her countrymen, and they accept it as a new honor paid to Italy.

—A young man named Latta, of the Charter Oak Base Ball Club, of Hartford, is said to be one of the best runners in the country. In traveling from one base to another—a distance of ninety feet—he makes but fifteen jumps, averaging six feet at each leap. It is believed that he can cover bases from the plate against the most successful pitchers and catchers—taking advantage only of the time, under the rules, for the passage of the ball back and forth necessary to put a player out.

—Victoria asked for $125,000 from the House of Commons to defray the expenses of the Sultan's reception and entertainment. "Is there any precedent for this vote?" asked a member. "There is no precedent for the visit," replied the Chancellor amid the laughter of the House.

—Bismarck talks of coming to America next year. In a private letter he expresses great curiosity to see Grant.

—The Lyons *Republican* records the death of Mr. John Caywood, South Butler, in his one hundred and second year, and relates this story: "When in his one hundredth year he walked home from election at Savannah, around via Butler, fully seven miles. The boys' (men of fifty to seventy and so on) with whom he rode over were lost, and he got home in the afternoon quite so soon as he wished to, and he told them he would walk along and let them overtake him; but he never overtook him; he walked all the way home."

—Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith has published an account of a visit to Bridget Durgan, who will be hanged next Friday at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Bridget is described as being on the very lowest level in the scale of human intelligence, and having a coarse texture and temperament. She has "the eye of a reptile in shape and expression," large and heavy jaws, small mouth, "narrow gums, cat-like in shape, with pointed teeth." Mrs. Smith, she says, has nothing of her crime. Mr. Smith, believing Bridget was "born without moral responsibility, just as much as the tiger or the wolf," suggests a doubt whether it is right to hang "an irresponsible, morally idiotic creature." Amounting to Mrs. Smith, the women are unanimously in favor of this disposition of Bridget. The latter herself says: "Ladies don't often talk kind to me; they say I ought to be hung, and they are glad I am going to be hung." There is little doubt that the feminine desire will be gratified.

WESTERN NEWS.

It is said that there are in Iowa nearly two hundred lodges of a secret, oath-bound order, whose nominal object is "liberty and brotherhood," but whose real and primary design is the abrogation of all laws interfering with the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

A novel grading machine is at work on the Fox River, Illinois, Railroad. It consists of a plough with apron and gearing for carrying the earth up and depositing it in the centre of the road-bed. It is worked by four horses and two men, and will do the work of thirty men in grading. The work on this road is progressing very rapidly, and the cars will soon run to Ver-million.

Considerable excitement was created in Vincennes, Indiana, on Wednesday, by the discovery that a young lady, a daughter of a United States revenue officer in that city, had run off with a Cincinnati drummer named Woosley. It seems the parties left the night before on the Evansville train, the brother of the lady started after them. Woosley is said to have a wife in Cincinnati now.

A gentleman of Keokuk, Iowa, being quite thirsty, stepped into a retail grocery at the upper end of the city, and seeing a can containing what he supposed to be water, drank a cupful of its contents, and proceeded to quench his thirst. The beverage which he had drank with so much haste proved to be oil of cats. The poor fellow was taken sick instantly—but was better at last accounts.

A tannery has been put in operation at Rockford, Illinois, in which the new patented process for exhausting the air from the vat, is employed. It takes by this process only twelve hours to complete the tanning, and about fifteen minutes for sheepskin. The weight of leather is increased ten per cent. over the old process, and the cost of the works is but ten per cent. more than the old, and it is also claimed that the leather is superior.

An attempt is being made to bring censure upon General Grant for countermanding Gen. Sickles's order setting aside the process of the United States Supreme Court in North Carolina. It happens that the process, which Gen. Sickles deemed himself competent to interfere with, was issued by Chief Justice Chase.

Gen. Sickles, in this instance, is simply in the position of the theological disputant, who, being staggered by a text from the Epistle to the Romans, replied, "that is where St. Paul and I differ." When it comes to this pass, the process of the United States Supreme Court cannot be executed in North Carolina, because Gen. Sickles deems it inexpedient, it is time that some superior military authority possessed of common sense should have a word to say about it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE following is an extract from a private letter received by a merchant of Boston, dated August 17th, from a Northern man now located at Monroe, Louisiana, on the road between Vicksburg and Shreveport:

Matters political are extremely dull; Politicians are waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up. It is generally conceded that a Northern man will be run for Congress. The negroes are pretty equally divided at present as regards radicals and conservatives; but are not to be depended upon with any degree of certainty, for any little local excitement sways them as easily as the evening zephyr a whiff of smoke.

THE DYING WIFE'S APPEAL.

The following beautiful lines were placed in a scrap book of a now deceased wife about a week before her demise. How beautiful and touching they are under the circumstances. She expected, when placing them in the book, to live but a short time:

Come near me, husband, bend thy head
Once more upon thy brow;
And let me whisper in thine ear
Love's last and fondest vow.
The lips that breathe these trembling words,
When they lie cold in death,
And thy dear cheek can feel no more
Their warm and loving breath.

I go from thee: God only knows
How I have longed to stay;
How I have shuddered thus to tread
The long and shadowed way.
Faith tells me that I soon must know
The joyful home I find,
And yet I falter, when I cast
A lingering look behind.

I see thee bowed before me here,
In bitterness and tears;
But I can leave thee something still,
To light thy weary years;
Young tender forms will cling to thee,
Perhaps will miss my tone;
And though they may not share thy grief,
Thou will not feel alone.

Fold them closer to thy breast,
And soothe their childish woe,
And cheer the many lonely hours
The motherless must know.
The world, with all its hopes and joys,
Will sometimes make thee glad;
But they must linger round the hearth
Still desolate and sad.

And oh! when time shall calm thy grief,
Perchance the time may come
When thou will win another form
To share thy heart and home—
When thou will welcome to thy board
A younger, fairer face,
And bid thy children smile on her,
Who takes their mother's place.

But think not, could I speak to thee,
That I would frown or blame,
Though they should prove the stranger one,
And call her by my name.
For they will speak to thee of me,
My memory is their trust;
A word, a smile, a look like mine
Will call me from the dust.

Yet make my grave no place of tears;
But let the dear ones bring,
Each one its mother's lonely home,
The blossoms of the spring;
And there, when you are kneeling,
And softly press the earth,
That covers her, whose face once gave
A brightness to thy hearth

Then will the forms of early years
Steal softly to thy side,
And for an hour from earth's fond care
Thou hast another bride.
She may be all thy heart can ask,
So dear, so true to thee;
But oh! the spring-time of thy love,
Its fo-shows was for me.

May she be blest, who comforts thee,
And with a gentle hand
Will guide our little trembling ones
Who make our household band.
She cannot know the tenderness
That fills their mother's breast,
But she can love them for thy sake,
And make thee more than blest.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S
CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Regulates and tones the Stomach
Coe & Drysdale's Building.

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures fever and Ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures instantaneously; and you do not have to wait a week to see its effects.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is an invaluable remedy in all bilious or weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Jos. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street.

North Carolina Tar on hand at Low Rates.

TUES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW INVENTION.

FULLER & BARNUM'S
Tuck Creaser and Self-Sewer

For Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. All others are infringements and are comparatively worthless. Look out for a man representing himself as our Agent, selling an inferior article. None are genuine but "Fuller & Barnum's."

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these

CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
NO. 103 WOOD STREET.

"FULLERTON'S" FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.

We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make.

Fullerton's Barred Flannels
SOLD AT MILL PRICE.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
115 WOOD STREET.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

$1,000. REWARD. $1,000.

DR. MISHLER IS WILLING TO PAY *$1,000 REWARD*

To the Proprietor of any medicine who can show that his compound has performed greater cures than

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Blood Purifyer.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the unrivalled Stomachic.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Household Remedy.

These justly popular and highly MEDICATED BITTERS are guaranteed to be an INFALLIBLE AND CERTAIN CURE for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or derangements of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. This is the only truly medicated compound now offered to the public in the shape of Bitters.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
Branch House, 26 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Sold by all Druggists. TTHS

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Over National Bank of Commerce.
mths

VINEGAR, VINEGAR.
Pure Cider Vinegar from Economy.
Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar
The best Vinegar in the market for table use and pickling. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

D. L. SMITH..... A. S. SEATON..... G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 941, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HERLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to
CHRISTIAN W. SCHEISER,
At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny city.
Pittsburgh May 28, 1867. TH

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,
Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from $5 to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

POLITICAL.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
J. J. ALBEITZ,
Of Borough of Lawrenceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Union County Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JUDGE BROWN, of Ross Township,
Will be candidate, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS PENNEY, of McKeesport,
Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
D. R. COON, of Collins Township,
Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,
OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on

Saturday, August 31st,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district in the County, to meet in Convention, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate, and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly submitted before it.

The Primary Elections in the Townships (except those stated below) will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and shall be by marking.

In the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, First Ward Pittsburgh, and Wilkins, the election will be held between the hours of three and seven o'clock P. M., and shall be by ballot.

In the cities and boroughs of the County the election will be held between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M., and shall be by ballot.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
H. C. MACKRELL, } Secretaries.
R. F. REED, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having consolidated their respective firms, will transfer on the first day of SEPTEMBER, the BOOKS AND ARTICLES, at No. 56 Fifth street, under the name and style of DUNSEATH & HASLETT.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
H. HASLETT & CO.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
Jewellers and Opticians,
NO. 56 FIFTH STREET.

A continuance of the public patronage so generously awarded to the firms of Dunseath & Co., and Haslett & Co., is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day bought the Tobacco Store formerly kept by Mr. G. Ludewig, where they will always keep a full assortment of TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES, and SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c., at lowest prices, either Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers, and promise to always endeavor to give satisfaction.

PRETZFELD BROS.,
No. 310 and 312 Liberty street.

IN RETIRING FROM THE TOBACCO BUSINESS I cheerfully recommend my successors, Messrs. PRETZFELD BROS., to my numerous former custom

The Daily Commercial

ADDRESS
OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, August 27th, 1867.—*To the People of Pennsylvania: Fellow-Citizens*—In a recent address from this Committee your attention was invited to sundry issues and principles involved in the pending canvass, and also to the political opinions and judicial decisions of George Sharswood. A short judicial decision of George Sharswood. A short judicial decision of George Sharswood. A short judicial decision

The Daily Commercial

STEUBENVILLE.

The New City Building for Mayor's Office, Council Chamber and Engine Houses--Splendid New Train of Cars on P. C. & C. R. R.---Base Ball Matches.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, August 28, 1867.

For some years back, the Phœnix Fire Company of this city have been running with the "machine" under very unfavorable circumstances, having neither house nor habitation. The consequence was that our city "dads" came to the conclusion that, in order to keep up the organization, it would be necessary to erect a house in which to place the old "Blue Bird," out of respect for the services she had performed, and in which the members could stay without running the risk of being frozen to death. This spring, in making the levy for the expenses of the city, a tax of $7,000 was laid for a new engine house. Old "fogyyisms" then took an active part, decided that taxes were enormous, and a house then would cost half the money would answer the same purpose. But the young "bloods" who do the work, finding they had the majority of the citizens as well as the Council to back them, succeeded in carrying their point, and the house is now going up sixty feet long by twenty-six wide, and in that will be the Engine House, Mayor's Office, Lock-up, and Council Chamber. The first story will be fourteen feet high, and the second fifteen, with a cupola running above that thirty-two feet. The engine room will be forty by twenty-four feet. Immediately in the rear of the engine room will be a hall twenty-four feet long by eight wide. This hall is immediately in front of the cells, three in number, six feet two by eight feet, and eleven feet high. From this hall a pair of stairs run up into the Mayor's office, situated over the cells, the size of which is twenty by twenty-four feet. The front room in the second story is to be occupied as a Council Chamber and will also be used by the firemen to hold their meetings. The building is so arranged that one party does not interfere with the other, and that is as it should be; for so far as I am concerned, I have no desire to be interfered with by his "Majesty" the Mayor, under any circumstances. Taking the building as a whole, it will be a credit to the city, and will be duly appreciated by the "boys" who, I am confident, will never disgrace it.

To-morrow morning there will be placed on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, from the car shop in this city, by J. J. Lawrence, Esq., Master Builder, the finest train of cars that have ever been on the road, and which will compare, in every respect, with those on any other road in the country, and no doubt will excel most of them. This train, though very *small*, has the material to produce work equal to any other city in the United States. The get up of these cars is entirely different from any others that have been placed on the road heretofore. The Company having an "eye single" to the safety and comfort of passengers while on their road, and sparing neither brains nor expense in the building of cars, and in bringing every improvement to their aid that will insure safety and comfort to the traveling community, and at the same time bring their rolling stock as near perfection as it is possible to get them. While Mr. Lawler has the general superintendency of the whole concern, he is ably assisted by Mr. James Wilson, who has charge of the Locomotives, and Mr. Gifford, who has charge of the car shop for the past five years, and he is evidently "the right man in the right place." These cars are provided with patent oil boxes, the advantage of which is that they are never without oil, having an iron band shrunk on the shoulder of the axle which comes in contact with a spring board which clamps around the axle and keeps it in contact with the oil, forcing all the surplus oil into a chamber below, from which it can be drawn at any time without opening the box. They are also provided with a new coupled style of platform, different from any iron in use, viz: the "Eliptic Bolster," hung with an improved bolster spring and hangers; each spring is protected by a large oval-shaped rubber spring, placed on the trucks under the others, which is a great advantage to the travelling community, as it entirely obviates all jumping and surging of the cars, and gives to the train that easy motion so much desired. The brakes are hung between the trucks, and are provided with safety straps, so that in the event of the brake hanger giving way, the brake drops in to this strap, leaving no possible chance for the brakes to get on the track. Instead of the old style they are provided with the "clogging shoe" brake, a decided improvement on the old style from the fact that if anything goes wrong, by removing a key and drawing a bolt you can lift out the shoe and replace it with another in a very short time. The general finish of these cars is magnificent. The ceilings are beautifully frescoed, which, along with the striping and ornamental work was done outside and in, by T. M. May, foreman of the painting department, and Mr. Howe, his assistant—gentlemen who have few equals in their respective branches. There are two rows of seats on each car, which will admit 40 each and at the same time exclude dust. The seats are upholstered with rich figured brocatelle, flowers, beautiful landscapes, the handiwork of the peerless Finnegan. I don't know whether he is a *Papist* or not, but I would be willing to be qualified that he is a *saint* of no small calibre. These cars will go to Pittsburgh by the accommodation to-morrow (Thursday) morning, and will come out on the mail train going West to-morrow evening.

The Mears B. B. Club go to St. Clairville to-morrow to play a match with the Belmont Club of that place. Both clubs are composed of *fast* boys, and some tall playing will no doubt be done on both sides, and I have no doubt that the Mears boys will hit lively for T. M. The Sherrard Club also go down to-morrow with the United Club of Wheeling, on the grounds of the Mears Club of this city. The members of the Sherrard Club are all boys under sixteen years of age. They are "small" but are "chock-on" Temperanceville" pitchers.

K. N. PEPPER.

OIL MATTERS.

Development of Territory Successfully Progressing---New Wells.

Notwithstanding the depression in the oil trade, the development of territory in the Venango regions still progresses satisfactorily. The Titusville *Herald* of Monday, has the following items:

Thirteen wells are now being put down on the Thomas Woods farm. The flowing well on this farm is still producing about 175 barrels per day. A new well was struck on Benninghoff Hill on Friday last. It is owned by Mr. R. W. Evans, and on Saturday afternoon it was producing about 100 barrels per day. A new well was struck on the Weed Farm, Church Run, on Thursday last and on Saturday it was producing fully forty barrels per day and is increasing. The working interest is controlled by Jonathan Watson. A new well was struck about two weeks since on lease No. 5, of the Shoe & Leather Petroleum Company's tract of the Foster Farm. It is now producing about thirty barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Mr. Lester York. A new well was struck on the Benninghoff Farm, Benninghoff Hill, on Thursday last, and on Saturday it was producing about one and two barrels. The working interest is mostly owned by Mr. Overy. The shipments of oil over the Farmers' Railroad from Petroleum Centre, on Friday last, reached 2,094 barrels. Of this amount 1,430 barrels of crude and 154 barrels of refined were shipped to New York. The Redfield well, on lease No. 7 of the Benninghoff Farm, Benninghoff Hill, with the entire working interest of the lease and with two engines and a well in process of drilling were purchased on Friday last by Major Newton, the agent of the Benninghoff Farm, for $10,000. The well is producing 120 barrels per day. A new well was struck on lease No. 22, of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's property, on Bennehoff Run on Saturday last. After about three after pumping was commenced it produced at the rate of 100 barrels per day, when a quantity of sand from the bottom of the well got into the working barrel and choked the tackers off the valve, destroying the suction. A new valve is to be put up in a day or two, when it is expected that the production will be fully 100 barrels per day. This well is located on the side hill of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's property and but a few feet distant from the line of the Benninghoff Farm. It is the only well on the lease and the working interest is entirely owned by the Petroleum Mining Company of Philadelphia.

The Pithole *Record* says:

Well No. 6, Lockwood tract, Hiner Farm, commenced testing Monday morning about two o'clock, getting oil as soon as the water was exhausted, in large quantities. It is now doing 30 barrels per day and constantly increasing, bidding fair to become one of our largest wells. The well is owned by Messrs. Hill and Ackley, gentlemen who are in every way deserving of the good fortune they have met with. This is another good evidence in favor of Pithole territory, of which certain people have a mistaken idea of its being played out and make good use of such ideas in speaking in disparaging terms of it. This well is located at the top of the bluff, at a point a little further east than any other well has as yet been struck.

Railroad Accident in Beaver County.

On Saturday afternoon as a passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was coming east, the engineer, while in the vicinity of Beaver station, noticed a man lying across the track. He immediately sounded the signal of "down breaks," and reversed the engine, but it was too late, as the engine struck the man and knocked him some distance along the track. The train was immediately stopped, the injured man taken aboard and conveyed to Rochester, where medical attendance was procured. His injuries appeared to be about the head, and may result fatally. He was recognized as Thomas Reed, a resident of Hookstown, Beaver county, who had been at Bridgewater and Rochester during the day, where he had imbibed a considerable quantity of liquor, which was undoubtedly the cause of his mishap.

THE LICENSE COURT.—The County Commissioners convened the License Court yesterday, to hear the applications of sixty-five petitioners for privilege to retail liquors, and from the rigid examination to which witnesses were subjected, it was apparent that all the applications would not be granted. The list was concluded during the afternoon, and the Commissioners will announce the result in a few days.

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Further Investigation of the Alleged Liquor Frauds in Tycoming County---The Trial of the Case of the Rectifying Establishment of Barber and Henderson not yet Concluded.

In the United States Court yesterday morning the trial of the case of the United States v. s. the rectifying establishment of Barber and Henderson was resumed.

Mr. Baily said the defense would attempt to show the jury, in answer to the testimony of Mr. Linton, that there was no such thing as a rectifier's book, of the form stated. They had intended to have Mr. Campbell here, but had received a dispatch stating that he was sick. He would be put upon the stand to contradict the statement of Mr. Linton. The only matter then would be the rolling of the whisky, and this would be explained so as to show that there was no fraud intended. This whisky was whisky that they had a right to move.

Benjamin Bardo was sworn, and said he was employed at the distillery as a carpenter last winter, and gave testimony in reference to the warehouse. He said it was not used as a bonded warehouse on the 11th of January, but it was locked after that time with a government lock. He saw Dr. Green mark barrels on the 8th with a lead pencil; there were between thirty-five and forty of them; could not say whether he marked all of them; they were rolled out of the house on the 11th, and taken across the way to a rectifying establishment and emptied then into a tank, because Mr. Barber thought there was a government officer about; he said he thought he had no right to have the whisky so near the still-house premises.

On the cross-examination witness said he did not know exactly the number of barrels, as he did not count them; thought the warehouse was about twenty-four feet long and twelve feet wide; the barrels looked new; previous to the 11th there was a black padlock on the outside door.

George Kyser, sworn—Am Revenue Inspector of the Twenty-second District; have examined rectifier's books; written forms are kept; never saw printed forms; regulations prescribe a printed form, but never saw one.

On the cross-examination witness said he had examined rectifier's books in this city; the record gives instructions where to get such books.

R. J. Bennett, was sworn on the part of the Government, and said he was a Revenue Inspector in Ohio; rectifier's books were printed; had seen one or two in his district; such a form is printed in New York; my understanding from the circulars is that this form was approved by the Commissioner.

Dr. S. F. Green was recalled and shown a book; said it was a record of the Collector's office of the Eighteenth District; it contains an estimate of whisky belonging to Barber & Henderson, manufactured, I suppose, before the 1st of September, 1866; the Collector received a letter about the middle of October from Mr. Henderson stating that he had a lot of whisky on hand and wanted it inspected; inspected what was on the record page after October 30th; the estimate was a mere guess; would not have inspected it in that way if I had any doubt of its being old whisky; between the 1st and 10th of January visited the distillery and found, I think, thirty or thirty-five barrels, and marked them with a pencil; was about using the stencil plate when the train came and I left, and told them to let the barrels remain as they were and I would return; the warehouse was not a bonded warehouse, but application had been made for one; returned in a few days and did not see the barrels; was informed that they were put in a tank in the rectifying establishment; there were 200 barrels out of the tank, which I inspected; should think the floor of bonded warehouse without the barrels being piled up, would hold more than 300 barrels; Mr. Barber applied to the office once or twice for a printed form for a rectifier's book; know of no book of this kind; do not know of any in use in my district; the instructions that district get their books from the Collector.

On the cross-examination witness said he did not think any taxes had been paid to him from September on this whisky. Mr. Barber applied to him that he was satisfied that the tax was paid and it was all right. All that was made in the district had the tax paid on it: can not say as to this particular lot; he bought a barrel; manufactured prior to September, 1866," on two lots; think I did not put this mark on the entire five lots, because they were going to rectify it; my impression was that where a lot was to be shipped out of the district this mark should be on it; where it was to be rectified at that place did not think the mark was necessary; they said they were going to ship it out of the district; don't remember that I received any information from Barber and Henderson as to where they got the large lot of ten thousand gallons; have been Collector about two months since I have been Inspector; had been sent down by the Collector of Inter. al Revenue to hunt up some thirty-five or forty barrels of whisky supposed to be rectified there but did not find any, Mr. Linton came to see; Mr. Campbell and they had conversation and it was told to go and look after it; visited the barrel of Brose. Did not find any; was told that was between the middle and last of September.

Christopher Derr was sworn and gave in substance the same testimony, and on cross-examination testified to the hauling of the whisky across the river from the barn of Thomas Mingiss.

Mr. John Barber, a brother of the Mr. Barber who owns a part of the distillery, was sworn, and identified as to Mr. Barber having whisky and other articles stored in his (the witness's) barn and shed.

Phineas M. Barber, sworn—was a member of the firm of Barber & Henderson during the months preceding January last; was most of the time in the oil regions; returned to remain permanently home about the first of January last; left Oil City the latter part of December; Mr. Henderson, while I was in the oil country, had charge of the distillery; we had old whisky; don't know of my own knowledge where it came; I was absent, how much we had; we had a pretty large quantity; had it in several places, but cannot say exactly how much; saw whisky in various wells, tanks, &c.; saw it when it was inspected; those I looked at I know were; do not know of my own knowledge who the liquor in Mingiss' barn was bought from; have taken no active part in the business since I returned; commenced first with the smaller book was informed at the Collector's that no book for rectifiers, started this book from a form which he got from the office; wrote this book into the large one, so as to improve the appearance of the books; trade inquiry from the Collector, Mr. Bell, of Baltimore, a large rectifying house, and also of Woodside & Statagen, in Philadelphia, for a printed form, and they did not know of any book; this is the book they sent to Mr. Linton, and he said it would not do me any good, as it was in violation of the law; Green did not mark some old whisky which we intended to rectify; do not think the Government officers had taken possession of the warehouse at the time the whisky was moved; the whisky was brought from over the river; have been away traveling frequently since the 1st of January; had conversation with Mr. Linton after he looked at the book, in the alcohol house; Mr. Linton said the best thing I could do was to settle the matter with him then, as he had the papers with him there in his pocket and it would cost me more if it passed beyond his control; told him that I did not fear anything; after this I told him that I wanted him to bring the matter up for investigation as soon as possible, for it was disagreeable to be annoyed in this manner.

Cross-examination—I have been in the rectifying business since January; the whisky rectifying establishment was built last fall; rectifying whisky consists in the use of about ten cents per gallon; do not know of my own knowledge when the whisky obtained was purchased; think I quit distilling in 1865; Wm. Mingiss was at one time in charge of the distillery; cannot say how much whisky Barber and Henderson bought of Mingiss; Henderson bought fifty barrels of him; don't know whether the whisky was in the barn across the river; don't know that he bought a barrel; do not know the date of the transaction recorded in the small book which was erased; think it was after the 15th of February, it related to two bases I understood my partner to have made; the larger book was transcribed from the smaller one after the 1st of March; the book shows the amount of whisky shipped: the amount rectified I would correspond; Wm. Linton did not tell me that the usual plan was to submit a proposition to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; he made no proposition of the amount of money he wanted; I thought from his conversation that he wanted me to settle the matter, and if I had paid him so many hundred dollars he would have settled the matter; Hamill Brose was down there I suppose twenty times during last winter; can't say at what date he inspected raw whisky; the old barrels, or many of them, were stored in our shed; they were landfil for use; Mingiss commenced distilling last fall a year ago, about November, 1865, at the distillery at Montgomery Station.

This closed the testimony, and Mr. Baily addressed the jury in behalf of the defense. He claimed that in the management of the rectifying establishment no frauds had been intended or perpetrated. The testimony was reviewed at considerable length, and it was claimed that it sustained this position.

Mr. Carnahan, the District Attorney followed in behalf of the Government. He said that on account of the few guards surrounding rectifying establishments it was difficult to trace any frauds which might be committed. He thought the presumption from the evidence was that no tax had been paid on the whisky. If whisky inspections were made as represented by the testimony given by Dr. Green, liquor frauds could never be detected.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock to meet at the usual hour this morning, when Mr. Carnahan will conclude his argument.

Presentation to Sydney Marlowe.

This talented young actor, who is about to start upon a "starring tour" through the West and Southwest, was made the recipient of an elegantly bound copy of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary by a number of his friends in this city. The inscription in the book is as follows: "Presented to Sidney Marlowe with the motto: 'In the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail.' That success may crown your efforts is the earnest wish of your friends." E. A. Montooth, Esq., made a neat presentation speech, to which Mr. Marlowe briefly replied, speaking feelingly of the many kindnesses he had received at the hands of his Pittsburgh friends, and declaring that he should never forget them but hold them in grateful remembrance until the end of his life. Mr. Marlowe is a young man of much promise, well acquainted with the business of the stage, dresses his characters neatly, and is no ordinary elocutionist. With anything like a favorable opportunity, he will achieve success.

ADVERTISING IN KANSAS.—J. A. Hill, Esq., of the Leavenworth *Conservatives*, a prominent daily and weekly paper in Kansas, is now in the city, with a view to calling upon our merchants and business men for advertising favors.

BASE BALL.

The Tournament at New Castle---Letter from Lowell, Ohio---Match Game Between the Rousseville and Seneca Clubs at Oil City---Another Match Game at East Liberty---Match Game Between the Lincoln and Resolute Clubs Tuesday---The Mountaineers Victorious at Ebensburg.

THE BASE BALL TOURNAMENT OF NEW CASTLE.
Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW CASTLE, August 26, 1867.

The tournament was not so well attended as was expected. On Tuesday no senior clubs from a distance came so that the first prize was not contended for. The Qui Vive club of Sharon, and Energetic and Eagle of New Castle entered for the prizes awarded to the juniors.

The Qui Vive and Energetic played the first game, which resulted in a victory for the New Castle boys, by a score of 43 to 26. The Eagle declined to play with the Energetic for the first prize, and played the Qui Vive for the second. The Qui Vive took the second prize by a score of 27 to 7. The following is the score of the Energetic and Qui Vive:

QUI VIVE.	O.	R.	ENERGETIC.	O.	R.
A. Williams, s.s.	4	3	J. Henderson, c.	1	3
D. Williams, c.	2	4	Sam. Quest, p.	0	2
J. Marshal, p.	3	3	Jos. Quest, 1 b.	0	3
S. Thompson, 1st b.	4	2	D. Stewart, 1st b.	5	2
Blatchford, 2d b.	1	2	C. Durban, 2d b.	2	3
Hickey, 3rd b.	4	3	A. Ross, 3rd b.	3	5
Mixell, l. f.	3	3	J. Shaw, l. f.	3	3
Taylor, c. f.	2	3	C. Ourey, c. f.	2	5
Welsh, r. f.	1	1	A. Reed, r. f.	1	3
Total.	27	26	Total.	27	43

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Qui Vive.	2	11	3	0	3	0	1	1	6	26
Energetic.	4	2	3	0	3	3	2	5	1	43

Umpire—S. Marshal, National Club, New Castle.
Scorer—Qui Vive—H. F. Moore, National.
Fly catches—Qui Vive, 12; missed, 7; Energetic—Fly catches, 7; missed, 7.

Match Game Between the Energetic and Resolute.

The following is a game played on the 23d instant, for a prize of $25, between the Energetic club of New Castle, and the Resolute, of New Brighton, resulting in another victory for the Energetic.

RESOLUTE.	O.	R.	ENERGETIC.	O.	R.
C Barker, c f.	4	1	J J Quest, s s.	1	11
Kennedy, 3d b.	5	0	J Henderson, c.	1	11
Sandfield, p.	4	0	Quest, p.	0	4
Hoops, 1st b.	4	1	D Stewart, 1st b.	6	6
H Barker, r f.	3	2	C Durban, 2d b.	2	7
S Bailey, c.	1	2	A Ross, 3d b.	2	2
Fyock, l.	2	1	A Shaw, l f.	2	2
J Bailey, 1 b.	2	1	C Ourey, c f.	2	3
Broad, 2d b.	4	0	A Reed, r f.	5	6
Total.	27	10	Total.	27	75

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Lincoln.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6—27
Resolute.	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	3	10—10

Fly Catches—Lincoln, 7; Resolute, 1.
Base Runs—Lincoln, 11; Resolute, 3.
Home Runs—Lincoln, 3; Resolute, 0.
Umpire—D. E. Hay, Allegheny.
Scorers—C. E. Jones, Lincoln; T. C. Harbison, Resolute.
Time of Game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

MATCH GAME BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINEER AND STAR CLUBS OF EBENSBURG, PA.

EBENSBURG, August 26, 1867.

A match game of Base Ball was played here to-day between the Star Club of Altoona and the Mountaineer Club of this place. The result was in favor of the latter. The following is the score:

STAR.	O.	R.	MOUNTAINEER.	O.	R.
Voche, s.	4	3	Jones, c.	3	0
Hamilton, p.	4	2	Barker, s. s.	3	3
Jacobs, 1.	3	2	Chas Barker, 3 b.	3	5
Brown, 1st b.	3	1	O. Barker, 1.	3	2
Rice, 2b.	4	1	G. Roberts, 1st b.	4	1
McCartney, 3b.	3	1	Cunningan, 2d b.	3	1
Hilliard, c.	3	1	Wm. Roberts, r f.	3	1
Rockns, c. f.	3	1	Williams, l. f.	4	1
Bittel, r. f.	3	1	W. Hutchinson, p.	3	2
Total.	31	27	Total.	31	27

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Star.	0	4	2	1	6	0	4	1	9	27
Mountaineer.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Umpire—H. C. Dern, of Mountain Club, of Altoona.
Scorers—C. McMurtrie for Star, Judge Kinkead, Jr., for Mountaineer.
Time of Game—3 hours 20 minutes. D.

ANOTHER MATCH GAME AT GREENVILLE.
Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
GREENVILLE, August 27.

A friendly game of base ball was played here yesterday between the Ydrad and Wide Awake clubs of this place; resulting in a victory for the Wide Awakes on a score of 28 to 25. The game was well played throughout, there being but six outs missed on both sides—two for the Wide Awakes and four for the Ydrad. O. C.

The Champion Sculling Match---Arrangements for the Contest.

Jimmy Hamill will conclude his training in this city to-day, and leave for New York to-morrow afternoon. During his stay on the Hudson he will be the guest of Joshua Ward. The New York *Clipper*, in alluding to the coming race, says: "On Tuesday, August 20th, at 1:45 P. M., $800 a side more between Jimmy Hamill and Walter Brown was posted with the stakeholder, Councilman Stephen Roberts, at the office of a cotemporary, Jimmy sending on his $800 to Denny Leary, who is acting for the homely little Pittsburgher, to deposit, and the same party producing the money on Brown's behalf as put up the first instalment. Walter is backed from New York, but not by the gentlemen who saw him through financially with his last match, while Jimmy has still a few more of the right sort left who will go broke on him in a fair and square race, and Hamill is not allowed anything for his expenses in going from Pittsburgh to Newburg, a distance of over 500 miles, to row the race, although such has been the usual habit not by owing to Brown receiving $300 from Hamill to row at Pittsburgh in a match for $1,000 a side, while this is for double that amount. Walter is keeping very shady, and no doubt working like a steam engine to get himself in good trim. James McKay is building the boat in which Hamill is to pull; Charles B. Elliott the same for Brown, who is quoted as being the favorite at $100 to $75. A couple of steamboats have been advertised a week ago to take passengers to and from Newburg, on Friday, the 6th of September, for "ein dollar," which is very reasonable. Between this and next week we expect to be able to give the names and number of steamboats going on the trip, for general information. The final deposit of $1,000 a side has to be made at the New York *Clipper* office on Monday, September 2d, between the hours of one and two P. M., when perhaps some betting may be indulged in."

FRED. WOLF CHALLENGED.

Henry Coulter, who defeated William Jackson, Sr., on Saturday last, publishes a challenge in to-day's COMMERCIAL, to Fred. Wolf, to row him a five mile race over the Monongahela course, for a purse of $500 or $1,000. Wolf is a successful amateur oarsman, but may find in Coulter an opponent worthy of him. The challenge will doubtless be accepted to-day.

PERSENTATION.—The members of the John Knox Lodge, A. P. A., presented to Colonel David L. Smith, on Tuesday last, a valuable breastpin, emblematic of the order. The presentation speech was made by John Myler, Esq., and the Colonel responded in suitable terms.

GET ONE AND TRY IT.—The new base ball "Atlantic," just out and for sale by Hogle & Chambers, 74 Fifth street. Also, ball goods of every description, wholesale and retail. Send for circular.

Stabbing Affray in Allegheny---Arrest of the Perpetrator.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, a difficulty occurred on Second and West streets, Third ward, Allegheny, between two men named Louis Schulz and Blasius Randall, which resulted in the former being severely stabbed in the neck by the latter. From what can be learned of the circumstances of the affair, it appears that the parties, who are both painters, met early on the previous evening, when Schulz charged Randall with having cheated him out of one hundred dollars, due him for wages while in his employ. William Ehrhardt, a brother-in-law of Randall, succeeded in settling the matter at the time, but about one o'clock, happening to again meet, the quarrel was renewed. During the scuffle which ensued, Randall drew a pair of scissors from his pocket and thrust both blades into Schulz's neck. The blades being slightly open, entered the neck on the right side, severing the jugular vein, and making a frightful wound. The injured man was immediately carried to Veltz's tavern, on Ohio street, and Drs. Wilson and Alcorn summoned, who had great difficulty in checking the hemorrhage.

Randall was arrested immediately after the occurrence by officer Sarber, and conveyed to the lock-up. He did not deny having done the cutting, but stated that he acted entirely in self-defence. He had been engaged during the day in papering a house, and the scissors with which the wound was inflicted, had been used by him in his business. The pockets were covered with blood, although evidence of an attempt to remove the stains were apparent. He is a married man, and resides on James street, Allegheny. Schulz, the injured man, is about twenty-three years of age, and unmarried. Mayor Morrison visited him yesterday and took his deposition, charging Randall with having stabbed him. Randall still remains in the watch house awaiting Schulz's injuries, which are very severe, and may result fatally.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

OFFENDERS FINED.

A hearing was had before McCarthy yesterday, in the case of Wm. Patch, charged with disorderly conduct, and Frank Tomer, accused of interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty. The offence were both proven to the satisfaction of the Mayor, when he imposed a fine of ten dollars and costs on Patch, who was committed to jail for ten days in default of payment. Tomer was fined a like amount, and not having the amount at hand, was sent up for thirty days.

INSULTING A POLICE OFFICER.

Some days since, officer John Gleaun, of the night police, commenced the arrest of a colored man named Thomas Parker, for disorderly conduct. Parker had a hearing before the Mayor on the charge, which resulted in the fine being inflicted upon him. It was actually felt that he had been aggrieved, and meeting the officer yesterday, he accosted him in the street, leave, saying that he, as a conservator of the punic peace, had the opportunity for the first time in his, however, he carried his indignation too far, calling the officer vile names, and telling him that he could not arrest him. This was too much for officer Parker that his authority could not be disputed with impunity, and he accordingly arrested him before the Mayor. His Honor, after hearing the case, fined Parker $5 and costs. Parker informed Parker that he was guilty of disorderly conduct, and imprisonment would be inflicted upon him. Several of Parker's friends were present at the time, and used their influence to have the amount of the fine reduced. They were successful in their efforts, and after the fine and costs were paid, the party leaving with the impression of being all in their power to injure the Mayor at the next election. Parker, it is said, is now swearing that he had determined to put a stop to every such inciting, and henceforth and forever the full penalty of the law upon all offenders. His friends say that he was under the influence of ardent, and good citizens in carrying out this decision.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mrs. Ann McLaughlin, residing on Lawrenceville, became involved in a difficulty with a neighbor, named Mrs. Mary Garvey, on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in the latter administering the latter a number of severe blows on the head with a poker, injuring her very severely that her life is in a precarious condition. The defendant was arrested, and on the watch house to await the result of Mrs. Garvey's injuries.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

A man named Michael Howard, residing on Locust street, in the Sixth ward, was charged by officer Williams, of the Board of Health, with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a pig pen filled with stagnant water in which, it is alleged, dead cattle and hogs are buried. After a hearing the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Important to Glass and Iron manufacturers.

Messrs. Walters, Watts & Slocum have in successful operation at Palmer's Brick Yard, in the upper part of the city, their Patent Sand & Dennison's Sand Crushers and Washers, with which they reduce the sand rock to a perfect state of pulverization, and deliver it perfectly clean, as in the process of crushing it, the sand is thoroughly washed, and the lime and dirt carried off. The sand rock is brought from Lakeman's Station on the Connellsville Railroad, and is in the mark "manufacturers" sand which our glass manufacturers have been compelled to use on account of the impossibility there has been in procuring the above article from Messrs. Walter, Watt & Slocum. Eighty pounds of their sand is equal to one hundred pounds of river sand, besides there is no waste, as every grain of it is available for the purpose of making glass, which manufacturers know cannot be said of the river sand. Hence it is more valuable, as it yields a greater proportion in the manufactured article. For Iron manufacturers furnaces it is exceedingly preferable over every other material used, and for fine plastering for dwellings, etc., etc., etc., it excels the sands of Berlin and others better than anything else. The sand rock is the most perfectly crushed, washed and desirable article of the kind we ever saw, and it is already enjoying a very large trade, and deservedly so. The sand rock crusher and washer is in operation every day, and those who are interested will be afforded full opportunity of witnessing it if they will call at Palmer's Brick Yard.

Eye Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh.

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

ATLANTIC BASE BALL is a new ball just out, and is pronounced by every one to be superior to any in the market. Hogle & Chambers, Agents, 74 Fifth street. Send for one, they are lively.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

Flour from Southern Wheat.

We call the attention of those desiring choice family flour to the advertisement of the Pittsburgh City Flouring Mill, J. S. Loggett & Co., to be found in another column. This firm have been admitted that Southern wheat produces the best flour. The crop of Southern Illinois is excellent this season. The great railroad system of the Southwest and West is so complete that the Southern wheat can be reached at all points. The Pittsburgh City Mill has taken full advantage of this, and procures full and constant supplies of the best wheat, which has so justly given reputation to the best brands of St. Louis flour. The Southern wheat used by this establishment is drawn from the same source of supply as the St. Louis mills.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR CURED.—I have been suffering from boyhood with a discharge from my left ear. I tried all that was offered, but all until a month ago. I applied to Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment has cured me. GEO. MILLER.
Williamsburgh, Pa.

August 28, 1867.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—If the "Indian Herb Doctor," of 196 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., fails to detect Disease and locate its seat without asking his patient a question. Ye suffering, weak and afflicted, Nature's Garden has a Balm for thee.

"The simple herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, remove our pains complete."

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE instantly. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.

A GENTLE WHISPER TO MOTHERS.—If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with Sozodont, and thereby insure them sound and serviceable sets as longas they live.

MTHS

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 257 Liberty street.

NO HOUSE SAFE WITHOUT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

Torture.

Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony, when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village. This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves torture and life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we can say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea and similar ills.

MARRIED:

KURTZ—BERTOLETT—On Tuesday, August 27th, at the residence of Judge Parke, Manchester, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. S. S. Conrad, Mr. J. R. KURTZ, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, to EMMA A., daughter of Dr. D. K. Bertoletti, of Washington-ville, Ohio.

DIED:

KRAMER—On Tuesday evening, August 27th, MARGARET, wife of Allen Kramer, aged fifty-eight years.

Funeral from the residence of Dr. J. F. Hullihen, Highland Avenue, East Liberty, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Shannon's, corner Seventh and Smithfield streets, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON

AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 84 competitors.

NO. 97 FIFTH STREET

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1867.

There is scarcely a feature of change to-day in the local money and stock markets. The former continues to rule close, and discounts are light. Rates are high, which are freely paid for loans.

—The quotations for governments in the New York market show a decline of about an eighth on most of the series. Messrs. McVay & Co.'s report shows the following changes:

U. S. 6s 1881	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107
Seven-thirty Compounds, 1864	105
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
Gold	142

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110
" 5-20s, 1862	113
" 1864	110
" 1865	110
10-40s	107
" 1865, January and July	107
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
December Compounds,